

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields—Fruit port—Smallpox at Managua.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAUGUA, May 16, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith report of transactions for the week ended May 15, 1901:

Two fruit vessels were inspected, received bills of health, with U. S. Marine-Hospital certificate attached thereto, the triplicates of which are inclosed herewith.

May 11, Norwegian steamship *Utstein*; Aarsvold, master; crew, 15; passengers, none; cargo, fruit; cleared for New Orleans direct. May 15, Norwegian steamship *Condor*; Rasmussen, master; crew, 16; passengers, none; cargo, fruit; cleared for New Orleans direct.

One death occurred in this town on the 14th instant from fever; there

was no suspicion as to contagion or infection attending the same.

The death just referred to was that of a colored infant, age 8 months. The local hospital has been visited, as usual, and nothing of a suspicious or disquieting nature was in evidence.

The sanitary conditions of the port of Bluefields and the adjacent

territory remain satisfactory.

Information has been received and communicated to me by Dr. P. J. Bermudez, port physician at this place, that smallpox exists to an alarming degree at Managua, the capital, and that it has spread to the cities of Masaya and Grenada. Managua, on the Pacific slope, is about seven or eight days travel from here, Grenada located on Lake Nicaragua, and Masaya about midway as to the two cities above mentioned.

The Government, apprehensive as to its appearance on this coast, is enforcing compulsory vaccination at this port—in fact, over the entire

Nicaraguan territory.

There is at present no suspicion as to the existence of smallpox at or near Bluefields.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The Surgeon-General,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Plague and smallpox.

Manila, P. I., April 7, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the plague situation in Manila during the week ended March 30, 1901, remained about the same. During this period there were 20 cases and 18 deaths, distributed as follows: Chinese, 17; Filipinos, 3.

During the same week there were 29 cases of smallpox with no deaths, and a total number of deaths from all causes of 240.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MANILA, P. I., April 10, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a further slight increase in plague occurred during the week ended April 6, 1901, 29 cases with 21